

## § 530.201

in violation of the FLSA, and the violations are corrected and future compliance is promised, the firm will be re-investigated to assure that full FLSA compliance has, in fact, been achieved.

### Subpart C—Denial/Revocation of Homeworker Employer Certificates

SOURCE: 53 FR 45723, Nov. 10, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 530.201 Conflict with State law.

No certificate will be issued pursuant to § 530.101 of subpart B above authorizing the employment of homeworkers in an industry in a State where the Governor (or authorized representative) has advised the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division in writing that the employment of homeworkers in such industry, as defined in paragraphs (f) through (k) of § 530.1, is illegal by virtue of a State labor standards or health and safety law.

#### § 530.202 Piece rates—work measurement.

(a) No certificate will be issued pursuant to § 530.101 of subpart B to an employer who pays homeworkers based on piece rates unless the employer establishes the piece rates for the different types of items produced using stop watch time studies or other work measurement methods. Documentation of the work measurements used to establish the piece rates, and the circumstances under which such measurements were conducted shall be retained for three years and made available on request to the Wage and Hour Division.

(b) The fact that an employer bases piece rates on work measurements which indicate that the homeworkers would receive at least the minimum wage at such piece rate(s) does not relieve the employer from the Act's requirement that *each* homeworker actually receive not less than the minimum wage for all hours worked.

#### § 530.203 Outstanding violations and open investigations.

A homework certificate will not be issued or renewed by the Administrator if, within the previous three years, the Administrator has found and notified

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the applicant of a monetary violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act in an amount certain, or the Administrator has assessed a civil money penalty pursuant to subpart D of these regulations or part 579 of this chapter (child labor), and such amounts are unpaid, or if the applicant is the subject of a revocation proceeding at the time of the application for renewal, or the applicant is the subject of an open investigation.

#### § 530.204 Discretionary denial or revocation.

Where the Administrator finds that the employment of homeworkers under a certificate is likely to result in violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the regulations issued thereunder, or the assurances required by this part, the Administrator may deny or revoke the certificate.

#### § 530.205 Mandatory denial or revocation.

The Administrator shall deny or revoke a certificate in accordance with the following standards and for the period specified in the standards:

(a) *Serious wage violations.* Upon a finding by the Administrator of a serious wage violation, a certificate shall be denied (including refusal to renew) or revoked for one year. A serious wage violation is defined as minimum wage or overtime pay violations of the Act totalling \$10,000 or more with respect to homeworkers; or minimum wage violations where 10 percent or more of a certificate holder's homeworkers (but in all cases at least two homeworkers) failed to receive at least 80 percent of the minimum wage for all hours worked for 6 or more weeks in any 3 month period; or minimum wage or overtime pay violations affecting more than half of the homeworkers of the certificate holder for 6 or more weeks in any 3 month period. All other wage violations are deemed non-serious wage violations for purposes of this section.

(b) *Repeated wage violations.* For repeated wage violations found by the Administrator, a certificate shall be denied or revoked for one to three years, depending on the seriousness and frequency of the violations.

(c) *Child labor violations.* Upon a finding by the Administrator of a violation